

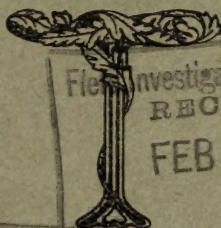
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KIMBERLY NURSERY COMPANY

Price List



Field Investigations in Pomology
RECEIVED
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Field Investigations in Pomology
KIMBERLY, IDAHO

Announcement



In presenting this, our sixth annual catalogue, we wish to thank all our old friends and patrons for their liberal patronage the past season, and hope by fair treatment to deserve and hold the same in future.

From those who have never dealt with us, we would be pleased to have a trial order to demonstrate our ability to serve them. Members of our firm have been in the business for many years and we claim to thoroughly understand our business. We aim to produce the kind of tree our customers demand. Our land is clean and new, never having had a tree on it before, and there are no old orchards near, so we run the least possible risk of disease of any kind.

We aim to carry the varieties best adapted to this section of the country, and are constantly adding new varieties of proven worth.

Our packing and shipping facilities are the best and the most careful attention is given to bailing and boxing to assure satisfactory delivery of goods.

Parties mailing us orders will receive the same careful attention given to one on the grounds.

Our trees are clean, straight and well grown, and with proper care can not help but please.

The prices herein are for strictly first-class trees. Fifty will be sold at the hundred rate, and 500 at the thousand rate.

A personal inspection is solicited. Send us a list of your wants and let us figure on them.

APPLES.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Red June—Small or medium, deep red; good; productive; hardy; August.

Yellow Transparent—A hardy Russian variety. Medium size, pale yellow, flesh white, juicy, sub-acid, good. August.

Early Harvest—Medium to large size; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a moderate erect grower and a good bearer, being one of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August.

FALL VARIETIES.

Duchess of Oldenberg—A large beautiful Russian variety, streaked red and yellow. A kitchen apple of the best quality. August and September.

Maiden Blush—Large, flat; pale yellow with red cheek, beautiful, tender and pleasant. Valuable market sort. September and October.

Wealthy—Large, striped, nearly covered with red. Fine quality, hardy and productive; flavor excellent. Late fall and early winter.

STANDARD WINTER SORTS.

Jonathan—Medium size, yellow, nearly covered with red, flesh tender, juicy and rich; good bearer, very hardy tree. The best for the table or market. Early winter.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow striped with red, handsome, medium quality; good bearer. December to May.

Grimes Golden—Medium to large; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots, flesh crisp, tender, juicy, very good to best; tree hardy and productive.

Wine Sap—Medium size. Dark red, good bearer and keeper. Very popular sort.

Banana (Winter Banana)—Large, light yellow, blushed; slight banana flavor, high quality, superb for home orchard, strong grower; beautiful.

Tolman's Sweet—Medium size, pale, whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich and very sweet. Tree a free grower, upright and very productive. Noember to April.

Gano—Form conical; good size; resembles Jonathan in color; flesh snow white, sub-acid; tree healthy, hardy. An annual and prolific bearer and long keeper. Popular on eastern market.

White Winter Pearmain—Medium to large; pale yellow, often blushed; extra high flavor. One of the best. December to February.

Delicious—Quality expressed by name. Flesh fine grained; dull red, large. A favorite dessert apple; not yet well tested in Idaho.

CRAB APPLES.

Florence—Mottled crimson and yellow. Tree very hardy; heavy bearer, fruit medium in size; good quality; profitable.

Transcendant—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow. Tree a remarkable grower.

Whitney No. 20—Large, beautiful striped crab; one of the best; season last of August.

PEARS.

Pears,	Each	per 10	per 100	per 1000
2 yr., 4 to 6 ft.	50c	\$4.50	\$35.00	\$300.00
1 yr., 3 to 4 ft.	40c	3.00	25.00	200.00
1 yr., 2 to 3 ft.	25c	2.00	18.00	150.00

SUMMER SORTS.

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. A vigorous, erect grower, bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September.

Flemish Beauty—A rare, beautiful, melting sweet pear. Tree very hardy and productive. September and October.

WINTER PEARS.

Buerre d'Anjou—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

CHERRIES.

Cherries,	Each	per 10	per 100	per 1000
2 yr., 4 to 6 ft	50c	\$4.50	\$35.00	\$300.00
1 yr., 3 to 4 ft.	40c	3.00	25.00	250.00
1 yr., 2 to 3 ft.	25c	2.00	18.00	150.00

Royal Ann—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and bears enormous crops.

Bing (Sweet)—Dark brown, or black; large, very fine. Tree a thrifty and upright grower—when well started. First of July.

May Duke—An old, well known, excellent variety; large, dark red, juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and fruitful. Middle of June.

Late Duke—Large (light red; late and excellent. Tree robust and healthy. End of July.

Early Richmond—An early, red, acid cherry, very valuable for cooking. Ripens through

June. Tree a free grower, hardy and productive.

Large Montmorency—Large, red, productive, ten days later than Early Richmond.

PLUMS.

Plums,	Each	per 10	per 100	per 1000
2 yr., 4 to 6 ft.	50c	\$4.50	\$35.00	\$300.00
1 yr., 3 to 4 ft.	40c	3.00	25.00	250.00
1 yr., 2 to 3 ft.	25c	2.00	18.00	150.00

Burbank—A large, beautiful red plum. Very vigorous and productive. One of the best canning plums. End of August.

Satsuma—One of the finest of the Japan sorts. Also known as Japan Blood on account of its beautiful dark red flush. Very large, of a dull red color on the outside and blood red inside. Very small pit. Fine for culinary purposes. September.

Peach—Tree upright and vigorous, branches smooth. Fruit very large, shaped more like a peach than a plum, skin light brownish red, juicy and pleasant. Free stone. Last of July.

Green Gage—One of the best foreign varieties; fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a free grower and remarkable productive. Middle to end of September. Hangs long on the tree.

PRUNES.

Prunes,	Each	per 10	per 100	per 1000
2 yr., 4 to 6 ft.	50c	\$4.50	\$35.00	\$300.00
1 yr., 3 to 4 ft.	40c	3.50	25.00	200.00
1 yr., 2 to 3 ft.	25c	2.00	18.00	150.00

Fellenberg—(Italian Prune) Medium size; oval, dark purple, flesh juicy and delicious;

parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive.

French Prune—The well known little sweet prune. Fine for eating and drying.

Silver—Large size and sweet. A good dryer. Skin pale yellow. Tree vigorous. October.

PEACHES.

Peaches,	Each	per 10	per 100	per 1000
2 yr., 4 to 6 ft.	50c	\$4.50	\$35.00	\$300.00
1 yr., 3 to 4 ft.	20c	1.80	15.00	125.00
1 yr., 2 to 3 ft.	15c	1.25	11.00	100.00

Alexander—Medium to large size; skin greenish-white, nearly covered with rich red. One of the best extra early sorts.

Triumph—Earliest yellow flesh freestone. Ripens soon after Alexander. Blooms late. Fruit large, yellow with red cheek. Sure and abundant bearer, strong grower.

Champion—One of the best flavored of all peaches. Looks much like Carman but a month later. White fleshed free stone. August.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent large yellow free stone. Good canner. A good family sort. September.

Elberta—Very large, yellow free stone. The great market peach. Fine canner and shipper. September 15.

Heath Cling—Delicious, very large, creamy white, faint red blush; flesh white, slightly red at pit, tender, juicy, sweet. Valuable for canning. Early September.

APRICOTS.

Apricots,	Each	per 10	per 100	per 1000
2 yr., 4 to 6 ft.	50c	\$4.50	\$35.00	\$300.00
1 yr., 3 to 4 ft.	40c	3.50	30.00	250.00
1 yr., 2 to 3 ft.	25c	2.00	18.00	150.00

Moorpack—One of the largest and finest apricots. Yellow with red cheek. Sweet, juicy and rich parts easily from the pit. Season, end of July.

NECTARINES.

Nectarines,	Each	per 10	per 100
2 yr., 4 to 6 ft.	50c	\$4.50	\$35.00
1 yr., 3 to 4 ft.	40c	3.50	30.00
1 yr., 2 to 3 ft.	25c	2.00	18.00

Early Violet—A fine early sort, dark purple, free stone, juicy and good.

QUINCES.

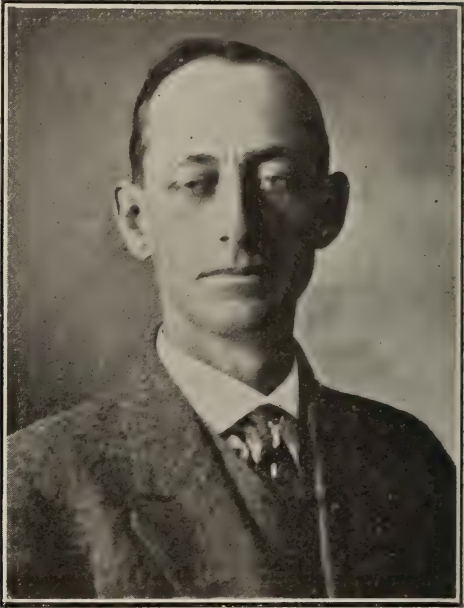
Quinces,	Each	per 10	per 100
2 yr., 3 to 4 ft.	50c	\$4.50	
1 yr., 2 to 3 ft.	40c	3.50	

Orange—LaLrge, roundish, with a short neck; of a bright, golden yellow color, productive. This is the variety most commonly grown for fruit. October.

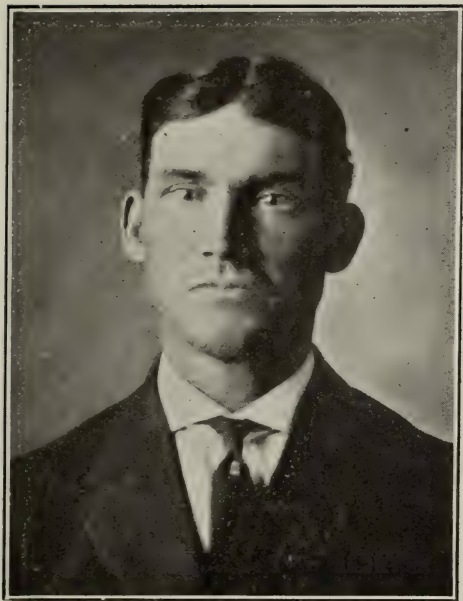
CURRANTS.

	Each	per 10	per 100
Currants, 2 yr.	25c	\$2.00	\$12.50

White Grape—Berries very large, whiteish yellow, sweet and good; very productive.



C. E. WRIGHT



H. E. BUTLER

Cherry (Red)—Large size, fine flavor and exceedingly prolific—stems long; fruit hangs on well; profitable.

Black Champion—Very productive, bunch and berry both large; excellent quality; a strong grower.

GOOSEBERRIES.

	Each	10	100
		per	per
Gooseberries, 2 yr.	25c	\$2.00	\$12.50
(Except Industry.)			

Downing—Fruit much larger than Houghton; roundish, light green with distinct veins, flesh soft, juicy, fine flavored; vigorous and productive.

Industry—Special. Each 30c; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00. A very vigorous upright grower, bearing large crops. Berries very large, dark red, hairy, flavor rich and agreeable. A very fine English variety.

GRAPES.

	Each	10	100
		per	per
Grapes, 2 yr.	25c	\$2.50	\$10.00

Common sorts—Extra where noted.

Moore's Early—Bunch medium, berry large, round, black with heavy blue bloom, flesh pulpy and of medium quality, early and productive.

Moore's Diamond—A fine white sort, a little earlier than Concord, bunches very fine and compact, quality much better than Concord and more productive.

Delaware—This variety has fully maintained its reputation as one of the finest of our native

grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely. Bunch small and compact; berries small, light red, beautiful. Sweet, sugary, and vinous.

BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES.

	Each	per 10	per 100	per 1000
Blackberries	15c	\$1.50	\$7.00	\$ 35.00
Dewberries	15c	1.50	7.00	35.00
Raspberries	15c	1.50	7.00	35.00

Dewberries.

Lucretia—A low growing, trailing blackberry, very hardy and productive, fruit very large, sweet and luscious, with no hard core;; ripens before raspberries are gone.

Blackberries.

Early Harvest—Very early to ripen; an enormous bearer, sweet and good quality; canes strong, upright and hardy.

Cuthbert—Large deep red, firm, of excellent quality; hardy; very desirable.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries, leading sorts, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 1000.

Senator Dunlap, William Belt, Glenn Mary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Each	10 per	100 per
Giant Himalaya	25c	\$2.00	\$15.00
Loganberries	25c	\$2.00	\$10.00
Rhubarb	15c	\$1.50	
Asparagus		75c	1.50

FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

	Each	per 10	per 100
Ash, White, 4 to 6 ft.	\$.35	\$ 3.50	
Ash, White, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.40	4.00	
Box Elder, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.25	2.50	\$17.00
Box Elder, 8 to 10 ft. ....	.40	4.00	30.00
Birch, European, 6 to 8 ft. ..	1.00	8.00	
Catalpa, 4 to 6 ft. ....	.5	2.50	
Catalpa, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.40	4.00	
Elm, Am., 4 to 6 ft. ....	.25	2.50	
Elm, Am., 6 to 8 ft. ....	.40	4.00	
Elm, Am., 8 to 10 ft. ....	.50	5.00	
Elm, Cork Bark, 4 to 6 ft. ..	.75	7.50	
Elm, Cork Bark, 6 to 8 ft. ..	1.00	12.50	
Elm, Cork Bark, 8 to 10 ft. ..	2.00	18.00	
	Each	10	100
Linden, Am., 6 to 8 ft. ....	.60	6.00	
Locust, Black, 4 to 6 ft. ....	.25	2.50	10.00
Locust, Black, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.40	3.50	20.00
Locust, Black, 8 to 10 ft. ...	.50	5.00	35.00
Maple, Soft, 4 to 6 ft. ....	.35	3.50	30.00
Maple, Soft, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.40	4.00	30.00
Maple, Soft, 8 to 10 ft. ....	.75	7.50	
Maple, Sycamore, 6 to 8 ft...	.75	7.50	
Maple, Sugar, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.75	7.50	
Maple, Norway, 6 to 8 ft. ...	.50	5.00	
Mulberry, Russian, 4 to 6 ft.	.25	2.50	
Poplar, Carolina 4 to 6 ft....	.30	2.50	15.00
Poplar, Carolina, 6 to 8 ft. ..	.40	4.00	25.00
Poplar, Carolina, 8 to 10 ft. .	.50	5.00	35.00
Tulip Trees, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.75	7.50	
Mt. Ash, 4 to 6 ft.	1.00	8.00	
Mt. Ash, 6 to 8 ft.	1.50	12.00	

NUT TREES.

	Each	per 10	per 100
Black Walnut	\$.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
English Walnut	1.00	9.00	25.00
Chestnut, A., Spanish, Japan.	.75	6.00	50.00
Almonds, etc. ....	.50	4.00	30.00

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

	Each	per 10	per 100
Spirea	\$.75	\$5.00	
Althea, Red .....	.75	5.00	
Althea, White .....	.75	5.00	
Althea, Purple .....	.75	5.00	
Almond, Flowering .....	.75	5.00	
Honey Suckle, Upright .....	.75	5.00	
Hydrangea, P. G. ....	.75		
Lilac, Common Purple .....	.75		
Lilac, Common White .....	.75		
Snowball, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.75		
Syringa .....	.75		
Paeonies, Herbacious			
Red, White, Pink .....	.50	5.00	

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Clematis Panicaulta .....	.50
Clematis, Jackmanii (Purple) .....	.75
Wisteria, White, Purple .....	.75
Boston Ivy .....	.75
Virginia Creeper .....	.50
Trumpet Vine (Bigonia) .....	.50
Honey Suckle, assorted .....	.50
Crimson Rambler .....	.75

ROSES—HARDY, PERPETUAL.

Red, White, Pink, best varieties 50c and 75c.

American Beauty—Generally conceded to be the most grandly beautiful of Roses in size,

form and color. Rich red, passing to crimson, very delicately veined and shaded and surpassingly fragrant. A hardy ever-bloomer, and rapid grower.

Blue Rambler—(See Vielchenblau.)

Crimson Rambler—The most popular out-of-door climber of today; a rapid producer of long heavy canes, reaching a height of ten to twenty feet in one season; rich clusters of bloom form a mass of vivid crimson beauty until late in the season. Perfectly hardy in the most trying climates, being a native of Japan.

Flower of Fairfield—(Everblooming Crimson Rambler, Ludorf, 1908.) Brilliant crimson, base of petals white; flowers perpetually and profusely in brilliant clusters from early summer until frost.

Gruss an Teplitz—(Greeting to Teplitz, or Virginia R. Coxe.) Hardy in all sections; grows freely to a height of four to five feet; vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson; sweetly fragrant; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Pure white, does not pink when planted out; splendid, large buds and superb, full, double blooms, making the choicest cut flowers. A most sturdy grower, blooming steadily from early spring until late frost.

Keystone—(Dingee, 1904.) Deep lemon-yellow; double as Clothilde Soupert; fragrant as Magnolia blossoms; a rapid climber; free nbrancher; insect proof and hardy to the last degree.

Paul Neyron—The largest of all Rose blooms. Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented; blooms first season and all summer. Grows to a great height in a single season and stems are almost thornless.

Veilchenblau—(Violet Blue or Blue Rambler, Schmidt, 1909.) A sport from Crimson Ram-

bler and as vigorous a climber; produces immense panicles or blooms, opening reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel-blue. A German novelty of recent introduction, the nearest approach to a blue Rose.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Number of trees, etc.

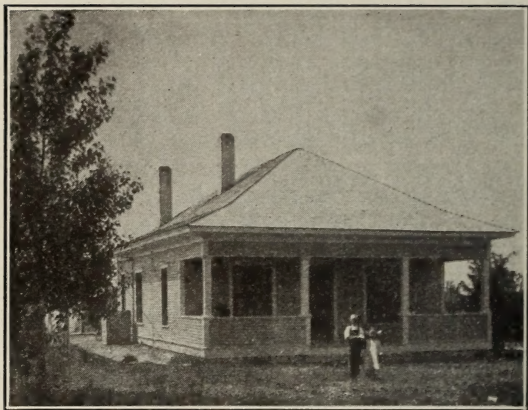
	Each	per 10	per 100
Arborvitae, American		\$2.00	\$15.00
Privet, Common		1.50	10.00
Privet, California		1.50	10.00
Russian Olive .....	.15	1.00	8.00
Cannas .....	.15	1.00	8.00

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES.

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,210
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	435
At 12 feet apart each way	305
At 15 feet apart each way	195
At 16 feet apart each way	170
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50

USUAL DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Apples, 20 to 30 feet; Pears and Cherries, 16 to 20 feet; Plums, Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, 16 to 18 feet; Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries, 4 to 5 feet; Blackberries, 6 to 7 feet.



HOME OF C. E. WRIGHT

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

When going after your trees to the nursery or some other delivery point, always take something to cover them with. Wet straw is best, or burlap or canvas will do. It will always pay you to take the best possible care of them. In heeling-in, which should be done at once, always undo the package so that the dirt will come in direct contact with the roots. Do not leave any large bunches tied together, as they cannot be properly protected in that manner. Heel in in good loose ground. Put them much deeper than you would plant, as the trees are not to grow in the trench but are only to remain there for protection. If they are to remain over winter, they should be covered two-thirds of the way up the bodies. In preparing the ground for planting, plow deep and thoroughly and pulverize as fine as possible; you can not do this job too well. In setting, dig the holes large enough to accommodate all the roots in their natural shape. A short root is better than a crooked one. Dig the holes a little deeper than the tree is intended to be set. Put the tree in the hole and fill up with fine soil until you have sufficient to hold the tree in position, then put in some water and allow it to stand a while so as not to be muddy, next take hold of the top of the tree and gently pull it up to the desired position, which will cause the roots to point slightly downward, put in some dry dirt and tramp firmly. If roots are extremely long or are broken, they should be properly trimmed. If the trees are set in the fall, do not trim the tops until spring, as they will have a tendency to kill back from the cut and you may have to cut them again in the spring. Cherry trees need little or no cutting back. Apples and pears are usually cut back one half the last year's growth. Peaches, plums, apricots and nectarines are usually trimmed to a single stock and the tree cut off at the point where the top is desired to start.

